The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,034.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52	0
including postage.... „	72	0
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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HANNAH—BURNSIDE—May 28th, by special license, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. J. Spring, Mr. Joseph Alexander Hannah, to Mrs. Fanny Burnside.—No cards.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

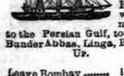
The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bassorah.

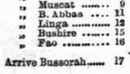
Up.		June.	Down.		June July
Leave Bombay		1 & 15	Leave Bussorah		29 4
„	Kurrachee.....	6 19	„	Fao	30 4
„	Guadur	6 20	„	Bushire	23 7
„	Muscat	9 23	„	Linga	25 9
„	B. Abbas	11 25	„	B. Abbas....	27 11
„	Linga	12 26	„	Muscat	29 13
„	Bushire	15 29			July
„	Fao	16 30	„	Guadur	1 15
		July.	„	Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah....		17 1	Arrive Bombay.....		7 21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		15	Leave Calcutta		15
„	Carwar	19	„	Bimlipatam	18
„	Cochin	19	„	Vizagapatam.....	18
„	Tuticorin	20	„	Coconada	19
„	Colombo.....	20	„	Madras	23
„	Galle	21	„	Pondicherry	
„	Negapatam.....	24	„	Negapatam	24
„	Pondicherry	25	„	Galle	
„	Madras.....	27	„	Colombo.....	27
„	Coconada.....	29	„	Tuticorin.....	28
„	Visagapatam.....	30	„	Cochin.....	29
„	Bimlipatam.....	30	„	Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta		3	„	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Bellgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Now landing, ex Brig *sea Nymph*, from Port Natal, the first Cargo of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CARRIAGE HORSES ever landed in Bombay. For further particulars apply to DADDY SUNTOOK, near Sonapoor Lane, where they are now on view FOR SALE.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

THE Ship "THEODOR KNOOP," having arrived from Birkenhead, is ready to discharge her Cargo of Coal. Consignees are therefore requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Cargo will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Theodor Knoop*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "BRITISH ADMIRAL," Murray, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.,
Agents Ship *British Admiral*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER", Captain Dill, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dill will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

A specific for the cure of

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Disordered Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent treet, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort) Poona.

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, (from 1st July 1868), the UPPER ROOMS of the HOUSE No. 4, in Forbes Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liverables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthon Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggar.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, at noon for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, on the close of the proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting, called at noon, on that date for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1868, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting. By order of the Directors.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, No. 6, Bankshall Street, 19th May 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK, an Insolvent Trader.

UPON hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Attorneys for the Trustee of MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK, I do order that all persons having Claims upon the said Estate do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, with all the necessary documents, to the Trustee, at his Office, No. 2 in Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next, after which date the Trustee will be at liberty to declare a Dividend on Claims which shall then have been admitted without regard to any Claim of which no notice shall then have been received by him.—Dated this 15th day of May 1868. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 319 of 1863.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; The Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire, and AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, } Plaintiffs.

Versus.

SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Cursetjee, and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee. } Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in this cause, and bearing date the 21st day of July 1865, the following PROPERTY will be sold in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of June 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; the Honourable RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire; AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet; SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangheer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK, deceased; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer, Cursetjee; and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the message tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenance, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 402 and 403, and of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 19, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Pestonjee Khambatta, on or towards the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, and on towards the west by the house of Nanjee Sadgar Bania, and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and are now in the occupation of Soonabaee, Widow of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Meadow Street; at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILS, Attorneys for the defendants RUTTONBAI, Widow, and HEERABAI, Widow, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street; at the Office of Mr. HURRELL, Attorney for the defendants DINBAEE and DOSSIBAEE, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. THACKER, Attorney for the defendant SOONABAEE, Rampart Row.—Dated this 17th of April 1868. C. E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—A SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle.

CHARLES E. BENN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

THE SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND in this Estate (3½ per cent.) is now payable at the Office of Mr. P. E. BENDIR, Elphinstone Circle. Creditors who have not yet applied for the same or for former Dividend (5 per cent) are requested to do so forthwith.

P. E. BENDIR,
DAMODER HEERJEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER & M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES.

Always available in the Miscellaneous Department of this establishment.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of the best description.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS by *Elliot* and *Parkes*.

SCALES, RULES, CHAINS, TAPES, TRACING CLOTH, &c.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS of sizes.

BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS.

DISSOLVING VIEW and MAGIC LANTERNS.

MICROSCOPES and MAGNIFIERS, single, double, and treble.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES, mounted on fluted Pedestal.

STEREOSCOPES, of various descriptions.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, coloured in transparencies, and illustrating the favourite Operas—

"L'Africaine"	12 scenes	..... Rs	15
"Robert le Diable"	12 „	... „	15
"Condrillon".....	12 „	... „	15
"La Biche au Bois".....	12 „	... „	15
"La Muette de Portici".....	12 „	... „	15
"Barbe Bleue"	6 „	... „	8
"La Belle Helene"	6 „	... „	8
"La Dame Blanche"	6 „	... „	8
"Orphie Aux Enfers"	6 „	... „	8
"L'Etoile du Nord".....	6 „	... „	8

TELESCOPES, single sling and binocular.

COPYING PRESSES, folio and quarto.

PINCHES PRESSES for crests, &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS for oil and water colour painting, always kept fresh in stock.

NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS, cheap, for Children's use, but good enough for all common purposes.

BRISTOL and LONDON BOARDS of all sizes.

STATIONERY in every variety, for official use, for Home and Local Correspondence.

STEPHENS' BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID, NORTHWAY'S PATENT RED INK.

*** *The best Inks made, and adapted to all purposes: Stephens' Writing Fluid is a good Copying Ink as well.*

BLACKWOOD'S Steel Pen Ink and PERRY'S Essence of Ink.

PORCELAIN, BOSTONITE, AND OTHER SLATES.

STATIONERY CABINETS and STATIONERY RACKS.

AIR BEDS, Pillows and Cushions.

WATER PROOF SHEETS, BOTTLES and CUPS.

IRON CAMP BEDS and CORK MATTRESSES.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, and HAND BAG.

TIN BOXES of various dimensions.

TRAVELLER'S BAGS, completely fitted and adapted for both sexes.

TUCKER'S LAMPS and LANTERNS.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

CHUBBS' PAPER BOXES and CASH BOXES.

ALLEN AND TOULMIN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DOUGAL'S TIGER RIFLES.

LANCASTER'S BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE SPORTING GUNS.

SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

CRICKET, BILLIARDS, CROQUET, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, THE RACE GAME, AND OTHER GAMES.

EWELLERY and PLATED WARE,

ALBUMS and SCRAP BOOKS in great variety, MEMORANDUM BOOKS of all kinds.

*** *Full particulars of the above and of the extensive stock of Miscellanies may be obtained on application for Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Miscellaneous Catalogue just published.*

PICTURE GALLERY.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Picture Room is well known, the Portfolios of *Watercolour Drawings, Chromolithographs, Engravings,* and *Photographs* are always open to inspection.

Framing.—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. can confidently state that the work executed under their instructions, cannot be surpassed for finish or durability.

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTEL!, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—CASH.

SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be subdivided for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 19th March 1868.

NOTICES.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be Creditors of the above Company are required, on or before the 25th day of June next, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Claims, to the Liquidators, at their Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets which may be made before such debts shall have been proved.—Dated this 25th day of May 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for Liquidators.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (in liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 2nd July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and consider the Liquidators' final Report and Accounts.

2. To pass a Resolution to the effect that the Company is duly wound up in terms of Act X. of 1866.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.

No. 5 Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION (commencing 1st June 1868) will be held at 11 o'clock A.M. every MONDAY and THURSDAY in the Coal Depot Yard, Colaba Causeway, for the sale of unappropriated Government STORES (returned from Abyssinia), consisting of Grass, Flour, Ghee, Sugar, Tea, Tanks iron, Hay in bales, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash; the lots to be removed within 24 hours, after which any remaining on the premises will be resold at the risk and cost of the original purchaser.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency,
Abyssinian Branch, Coal Depot, 28th May 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' Gene ral Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdo n St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Sling with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Coloured do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Capital paid up, £750,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 14s. 8d.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders a general Statement and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Corporation for the past year.

The net profits for the year, after deducting charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts for that period, amount to 106,335 4s. 6d., or 14 per cent. on the Bank's capital: of this sum £45,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends, and £47,882 17s. 10d. appropriated to meet losses arising out of previous year's transctions, leaving a balance of £13,452 6s. 8d., which the Directors have placed as a special reserve against the remaining old accounts, which they consider it advisable to carry forward to the end of this year, when they expect to be able to make an accurate adjustment and full provision for them.

The paralysed state of Eastern trade and exchanges, following the crisis of 1866, continued much longer than could have been foreseen, resulting in diminished business and profits for the last half of the year, and causing, as shown above, a more unfavourable winding up of previous year's outstandings than had been anticipated. But the natural reaction from extreme depression has taken place, and the Bank is now reaping the benefit of this improvement with every prospect of its continuance, so that the Directors have good reason to look forward to a increasing, profitable, and safe business in the future.

The Directors retiring on this occasion are Mr. E. J. Gilman and Sir Fred. Jas. Halliday, K.C.B., who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and the Court recommend them accordingly.

The shareholders will have to appoint Auditors for the current year. GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.

65, Old Broad Street, 27th May 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

General Balance for the Year ended 31st December 1867.

Dr.	*Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up		750,000	0	7
Current and Fixed Deposits...		1,813,012	7	0
Bills payable, Notes in circulation, and other claims due to the public...		2,447,541	10	6
Reserve Fund...		145,902	14	8
Special Reserve		13,452	6	8
Profit and Loss Account—				
Balance at 31st December, 1867, as undernoted		22,500	0	0
		£5,192,408	19	8
Cr.	*Assets.*			
Coin and Bullion		973,776	18	5
Cash with Bankers and Money at Call ...		403,020	7	6
Government Securities		252,188	14	8
Landed and House Property at Head Office and Branches...		219,779	11	6
Bills Receivable, in hand and on Deposit				
Loans and other Debts, &c., due to the Corporation		3,343,643	7	7
		£5,192,408	19	8

Dr.	Profit and Loss Account.			
To Dividend for half-year ended 29th June, 1867		£22,500	0	0
To Amount written off for bad and doubtful debts (old accounts)...		47,882	17	10
To Amount transferred to Special Reserve		13,452	6	8
To Balance carried down		22,500	0	0
		£106,335	4	0
1868, January 1. To dividend for half-year ended 31st December, 1867... ...		£22,500	0	0
Cr.				
By Net Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1867...		£106,335	4	6
		£106,335	4	6

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

United Victorias note from 1150 to 1165. New Bank of Bombay advanced from 11 to 13 premium. Elphinstones close at 730. Mazagons 725. Backbays 515. Bombay Press 1975. Government securities Fours 93. Fives 1084. Fives and a half 113¼. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
2,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	17801 per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	85 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	13 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	162 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	55 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
1,250,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	183 per share
2,000,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	220	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	279 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir Escompte Nationale Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	182 per share
3,200,000	200	1,200	9	Madras Bank ..	65 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	18	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	100	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	60 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	Pd.	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	138	.....	Financial Assoc. of India and China.	60 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p a	Elphinstone Land Co.... ..	730 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	150 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Prare Land Co. ..	150 per share
100,000	5,000	4,109	.....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co...	725 per share
....	2,000	1,360	25 p a	Fort Canning ..	1545
2,180,000	3,000	2,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,165

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	5,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 p share
280,000	2,800	2,800	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	430 per share
300,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,875 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Bank.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 1s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0 1/4d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
Chin	60 days' sight ..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		..	6 per cc
Mercantile Bills.. ..		..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	..	} 93
.. .. ..	1842-43	..	
.. .. ..	1854-55	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Way Loan	1856-57	..	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	..	110½
Five and half per cent. ..	.. ..	..	113½
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan ..	.. ..	..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	..	..	.. 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	.. 225½
Carolas ..	..	..	.. 220
Mexican Dollars ..	..	..	.. 220
German Crowns ..	..	..	.. 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	..	..	.. 193
Bar Silver ..	..	..	.. 108-8
Geld Leaf ..	..	..	.. 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	..	..	.. 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE.

				Per Candy.
Comrawuttee	.. ..	New	..	.. 240 to 242
Akote..				.. 245 to 250
Broach..				.. 246 to 251
Dholleras..	..	..	..	.. 220 to 228
Bhownuggur				.. 222 to 225
Veravul..	..	..	..	.. 223 to 235
Vingorla..				.. 250 to 263
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	.. 235 to 230
Khandeish ..	..	..	..	.. 235 to 230
Barsee ..				
Ready Sales	..	..	..	675 Candies.
For delivery	..	..	..	950 "
Market dull.				

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 26.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported were at the following rates- Between 3½ and 4 Lakhs of 4 per cents at Rs. 7-0 and 8-14 discount; 3 per cents 1856-57 at Rs. 8-12, 8-14 and 9-0 premium, and a lot of Rs. 10,000 of 5½ per cents at Rs. 3-12 premium.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 5-0 to 5-4 premium.

A parcel of 12 shares in the Bank of Bengal sold at Rs. 1,775 each.

Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares were inquired after at Rs. 25.

A sale of Howrah Docking Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 240.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 50.

A small lot of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 99.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Birdwood, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Ensign, 109th Foot, from England.
M'Farlane, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

McMaster, Staff Surgeon, on duty, to England.
Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Becher, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—1st JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London.. ..	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool.. ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
Overland Route ..	..	£70s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 31	Fort George ..	Cross ..	Annesley Bay, Apr. 18.
	Sakura (s) ..	Beasley ..	London, March 26.
	Williams Mitchel	Cromartys ..	Liverpool, Feb. 8.
	Dudbrook ..	Brace ..	Aden, May 11.
	Williams Brown	Watt ..	London, Jan. 20.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy ..	Goa, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 1	Philosper ..	Ross ..	Liverpool.
	C. N. ..	Salmon ..	Calcutta.
	Kurrachee (s) ..	Lang ..	Kurrachee.
	Busheer (s) ..	Lewies ..	Caletta.
	Clarro Lindsay ..	Lamont ..	Liverpool.
	Scharnhurst ..	Hallmann ..	Falmouth.
	Eastern Empire..	Jury ..	Point de Galle.
	Siberia ..	Sands ..	Liverpool.
	Brynivor ..	Dowdall ..	Falmouth.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Blair Bloom*, Leask, to Liverpool.
Ship *Bobie*, Smith, to Havre.
Ship *Percy Douglas*, Hannon, to Colombo.
Ship *Carona*, Crondace, to London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Achiller*, to Hongkong.
Steamer *Semadra*, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Merkara*, to Kurrachee.
Steamer *Manchester*, to M. Coast.
Ship *Elizabeth Pry*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Suez*, to Kurrachee.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to enforce their business on the notice of the public, all value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also made valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the rapid and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the insertion of their announcements at Railway Stations a means of extending their business.

Bills, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise to what extent they may be agreed on. The charges have been framed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage them to make a liberal use of the new means now undertaking announcements known to the public.

Further particulars of "Advertisements at Railway Stations" may be learned on application to the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned will not be responsible for any DEBT contracted by the CREW of the Ship "MARCO POLO." THOMAS DAVIES, Master.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PARANA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Parana*.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

LIVERPOOL CARGO.—The Steamer "DELHI" has brought from Suez the whole of the Cargo shipped per S. S. "RHONE," and Samples of Goods per S. S. "ALBANIAN."

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY will be held in the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY the 16th June 1868, at 3 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "SAKURA" (S. S.), arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the "Sakura" (S. S.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain WATT, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain WATT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, A FIRST CLASS MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFOTE, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his above Residence, the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of Captain J. H. WHITE, R.E., of which full particulars will appear hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from SATURDAY the 6th instant.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMODHUR MADHOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell to GUNGADASS RUNCHORDASS all that piece of LAND, with the messuage or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed under Nos 88 and 88A, situate on the west side of the Parell Road, containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the properties of Damodhur Khetsey and Walljee Dhurumsey, on the west by the said Parell Road or Calbadavy Road, on the north by the property of Thakar Purbhotam Visram, and on the south by the property of Veerjee Jairam. All persons who have any claims by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, if there be any, and which will be considered as waived.—Dated the 1st day of June 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS PER STEAMER "DELHI."

Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1868	Rs. 3 0
Lieut. General Cotton's Nine Years on the N. W. Frontier of India, from 1854 to 1863	10 8
Views in Central Abyssinia, taken in Pen and Ink under circumstances of peculiar difficulty	9 0
Review of the History of Medicine; by Dr. T. A. Wise, 2 vols.	10 0
Not Wisely, but Too Well: a novel	9 0
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days	1 12
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife: new edition	3 12
Bull's Maternal management of children: new edition	3 12
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3 12
Disraeli's Novels, complete in 5 vols., cloth	16 0
Tudor's Cases in Mercantile and Maritime Law, 1868	25 0
Notable Things of our own Time; by John Timbs	2 12
Robert Browning's Poetical Works: new edition, vol. III	3 12
F. W. Robertson's Sermons. Vol. III	3 12
Stone Edge: a tale from the "Cornhill"	4 8
Hand Book of Vaccination; by Dr. E. C. Seaton, Medical Inspector to the Privy Council	6 8
Sinnott's Military Catechism: new edition	2 4
Murray's Hand Book of Travel Talk	2 12
Thomson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœia: new edition	4 8
Latimer Clark's Treatise on Electrical Measurement for the use of Telegraph Inspectors and Operators.	4 8
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols.	17 4
Rawlinson's History of Ancient Persia	12 0
Maine's Ancient Law	9 0
Smith's Law of Landlord and Tenant	12 0
Wordsworth's Poems, 6 vols	15 0
Swedenborg's Life and Writings; edited by White, 2 vols. 8vo.	9 8
The Merchant Shippers of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.	5 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

Official Royal Army List for May	Rs. 1 4
Nine years on the North-west Frontier of India, from 1854 to 1863. By Lieutenant General Sir S. Cotton, K. C. B.	10 8
Plowden's Travels in Abyssinia and the Galla Country. With an account of a Mission to Ras Ali in 1848. From the MSS. of the late V. C. Plowden. Edited by his brother, T. C. Plowden. With Maps	13 8
Mental and Moral Science; a Compendium of Psychology and Ethics. By Alex. Bain, M. A.	8 0
Manual of Political Economy for Schools and Colleges. By J. E. T. Rogers	3 8
Chavasse's (Dr. Pye) Advice to a Wife, 1868	1 14
——Mother, 1868	1 14
Pictorial Description of Abyssinia. Dedicated to Her Majesty. Views in Central Abyssinia. With Portraits of Natives of the Galla Tribes, taken in pen and ink, &c. By T. E., a German Traveller, &c.	9 0
Dickens's Sketches by Boz. Author's 111. Edn.	2 4
Notable Things of our own time. By J. Timbs	2 12
Barren Honour: a tale. By author of "Lady Livingston"	1 8
Aurora Floyd. Parlour Edn. By Miss Braddon	2 12
Lady Audley's Secret. Ditto Ditto	2 12
Not Wisely, but Too Well: a novel. By author of "Cometh up as a Flower."	4 8
The Adventures of Philip on his way through the world, &c. Vol. I. By Thackeray	5 12
Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. New Edn. By W. Aitken, M. D.	21 4
An Handbook of Vaccination. By Dr. E. C. Seaton	6 4
Racing and Chasing: the road, the river, and the hunt. Illustrated in 50 drawings by H. K. Browne, &c. &c.	8 0
The Corset and the Crinoline: a book of Costumes and Modes, with 60 illustrations of the changes of fashion from the earliest times to the present day. Handsomely bound	5 12
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PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hanover Square, No. 7, for May	0 12
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Chappell's Musical Magazine, Feb. '68—25 old English Ditties	0 12
——March, L'Africaine	0 12
——April—12 songs by Benedict and Sullivan	0 12
——May—9 Fantasias by B. Richards	0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 1st June, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CHARTER of a first-class full powered STEAMER, not under 200 tons register, nor exceeding 400 tons, and with corresponding horse-power, for the conveyance of Goods and Passengers at intervals of one month, from the Port of Colombo round the Island of Ceylon, touching at the Ports of Galle, Hambantota, Batticalos, Trincomalee, Point Pedro, and Kayts or Jaffna, weather permitting. The vessel to be in good sea-worthy condition, and well found in sails, stores, and ground tackle; to be fully manned with an efficient crew; to be provided with the requisite number of boats; and to have comfortable and airy cabin accommodation, furnished with all requisites. Tenders to state vessel's name and tonnage, when and where built, and present state of repair, and to include an inventory of vessel's stores and furniture, &c., &c.

Such Tenders being marked "Tender for Steamer for a monthly service round the Island," will be received at this Office, until the 30th June next.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Ceylon, 13th May, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA BULLOOKHAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, bungalow and tenements and premises standing thereon, situate in Khetwaddy 4th Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,990, containing by admeasurement 17360 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Khetwaddy 4th Cross Street, on the west by the bungalow or garden of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malligaumwalla, on the north by the bungalow of Hormusjee Maneckjee Majoo, and on the south by the bungalow of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malligaumwalla. All persons having any right, title, claim, demand, or interest, in, out of, or upon the said hereditaments and premises so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or are otherwise interested thereon, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, the Purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, No. 4 Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES.

Bombay, May, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Estate of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Insolvent Traders, lately carrying on business as MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, have presented a petition praying for the direction of this Honourable Court as to the course to be pursued by them with reference to the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary at Parell and the parcel of ground on which the same stands, and to the execution by such Trustees as representing such Insolvents of a proposed conveyance of such property to Trustees for the purposes of such Dispensary, or that such order may be made in the premises as to the said Honourable Court shall seem fit, and that the said petition has been set down for hearing for FRIDAY the 19th day of June instant, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon before the Honourable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, at his Chambers at the High Court. Any Creditors desirous of being heard in the matter of such petition can have a copy of such petition of the affidavits in support thereof on application to the undersigned, at their Office, in Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, and any affidavits which any such Creditors may wish to make use of on such hearing must be filed and a copy thereof delivered to the undersigned four clear days before the day appointed for the hearing of such petition.—Dated this 1st day of June 1868.

HEARN, OLAVTON AND PIELE,
Attorneys to the Trustees of Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—PROCEEDINGS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION), held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Bombay, on SATURDAY, May 30th, 1868, at 3 o'clock.

It was proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, seconded by Mr. Itchachund Jugjeevundass, and carried unanimously,—"That Mr. H. G. Dunlop do take the chair."

The Notice of Advertisement convening the Meeting was read.

The Report of the Liquidators and the Accounts made up to 16th instant were read.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr Itchachund Jugjeevundas, and carried unanimously,—"That the Report of the Liquidators and Accounts now submitted be received and adopted."

It was proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, seconded by Mr. Morarbhai Vizbhookhundass, and carried unanimously,—"That the Liquidators be authorized to hand over all the assets of this Bank to the Central Bank of Western India, provided that Bank discharges all the liabilities of this Bank as well as the expenses of the Liquidation and pays a sum equal to Rupees Eighty-five (85) per share on each share in this Bank for distribution among the shareholders without any deduction."

It was proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee, and carried unanimously,—"That in carrying out the settlement with the Central Bank of Western India the Liquidators are requested to arrange for the payment to them of the usual Commission in recognition of their services to the Bank, such Commission to be considered as part of the expenses of the Liquidation and to be deducted from the assets to be handed to the Central Bank."

The thanks of the Meeting having been tendered to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

H. G. DUNLOP, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND DRAMATIC SOIREE,
IN HONOUR OF THE GLORIOUS TERMINATION OF THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

THE KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY
will have the honour to appear
ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH JUNE 1868,
when will be presented to the public the highly amusing, newly composed, and exceedingly screaming Musical Extravaganza, entitled,

THEODORUS,
OR
THE ROSE OF ABYSSINIA.

CHARACTERS.

THEODORUS II.—(*The "Negus" or the Emperor of Abyssinia, &c., &c.*)...Mr. B. V. N. Kirtikar.
THEODOCIUS,—(The Prince of Debra Tabor, his son and heir, and in love with Sabina)...Mr. M. R. Talpade.
MALCHUS.—(Consul of Magdala, Prime Minister and father to Sabina)... Mr. R. A. Mankar.
STRACHUS.—(Commandant of the Imperial Engineers, and Grand Provincial Master of the "Torrid" Lodge of Ethiopia)—Mr. V. M. Trilokekar.
ANASTHASIUS.—("Abouna," the Right Reverend Grand Patriarch of Abyssinia)—Mr. V. V. R. Jayakar.
MONSIEUR MOUTON.—(A French Adventurer in Abyssinia)...Mr. J. A. Vibart.
HERR VON KRIEGGER.—(German Toy-seller)...Mr. B. T. R. Ranjit.
MICHAEL O'ROURKE.—(An Irish Deserter from the British expeditionary Force)...Mr. B. D. Talpade.
BOBBY NAP.—(Commander-in-Chief of the British expeditionary force and Colonel of the Lilliputian Guards)...Master Fernandes.
SABINA.—(The "Rose of Abyssinia," daughter of Court Malchus, in love with the Prince)—Mr. John.
GRIZLA.—(Her maid of honour and of all work, Mr. Arnould.
Sappers and Miners, soldiers, executioner, Archers, & imperial Abyssinian choristers, &c., &c.

IN THE INTERLUDE
A LOCAL COMIC SONG, ENTITLED,
THE BOMBAY SHERIFF FOR 1869.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
will conclude with T. H. Bayly's Risible Vaudeville called
THE SWISS COTTAGE,
OR, WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

NATE TIER.—*A young farmer*.....Mr. K. A. Kirtikar.
MAX.—*A Swiss Soldier*.....Mr. B. D. Talpade.
LISETTE GIERSTIEN.—*Sister of Max* Mr. John.
WILLIAM.....Mr. G. M. Zacha.
ROBERT.....Mr. V. V. R. Jayakar
Swiss Soldiers and Peasants.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Reserved.....Rs. 5
Do. (un).....Rs. 4 | Upper Tier .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Tickets to be had at the Office of the *Hindu Guide*; Frere Press, Victoria Buildings, Fort, E. C.; 484 Girgaum; or at the Box Office, Theatre, on the night of the Performance.

Fans supplied gratis in the Dress Circle.

Ice water in the Compound.

Books, Song and Play, gratis to Reserve Seat men.

N. B.—Printed copies of the Extravaganza and the Song will be kept on sale at the Box Office—Price, 1 Rupee and 2 annas respectively.

KRISHNANATH AMBARNATH, Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1868.

EVER since the starting of the New Bank of Bombay, the *Times of India* has put itself forward as a sort of guardian of its interests and an expounder, as it were, between the Directors and the public, as to its progress and prospects. Whether the *Times* tells in a useful or judicious way, the very little there is to say on this subject we are not careful to inquire; the platitudes it indulges in so tediously regarding the New Bank may not do much good, but neither do we think they can do any harm so long as they consist of little songs of triumph about its success—pitched from the nature of the case in a dull minor key. But the *Times of India* is never able to sing the praises of our new local Bank, without at the same time abusing the Bengal Bank and its Agency in Bombay. If our contemporary confined himself to mere abuse, we could have nothing to say to him; we might regret the dulness of his wit, but we would not for a moment interfere with its freedom. If it pleased the *Times'* readers, it certainly could do no harm to the banking institution that was abused. But the *Times of India* has almost ceased to rail, and has lately resorted to what is in our opinion very scandalous misrepresentation. Some ten days ago the *Times of India* contained a short article purporting to give an account of the position of the Bank of Bengal and the character of the business it had been carrying on for the last few months, which for the combination of ignorance as to actual facts, and confident assurance in the misapplication of them, transcends any statement we ever met with in a respectable journal on such a subject. Though the article we refer to was grossly unjust, its absurdity must at the same time have been so evident, to observant Indian readers conversant with the subject, that if it were only to be seen by them, remarks on it would have been unnecessary. The absurdity of the article was its best refutation. But the *Times of India* seems to have thought so well of the article itself, that it was reproduced in its last Overland Summary, and as it may be the means of misleading people in England without other means of information, we think it may be useful to show how utterly inconsistent the assertions and misrepresentations of the *Times of India* are with the real facts. This is not a mere local question. The whole of India is interested in the present high position of the Bank of Bengal being not simply maintained but if possible also extended. Bombay is as deeply interested in the matter as Calcutta, for the Bank of Bengal may be made as useful to the commerce of Western India as any local institution in the place. The *Times of India* of Tuesday last in the short article we have referred to said:—

"A rather serious miscalculation appears recently to have been made in the disposal of the Bank of Bengal's available cash balances. In the early months of this year the cash balances of the Bank were over five millions sterling, a considerable proportion being lodged at the head office in Calcutta. In the face of this plethora of funds it was manifestly impossible for the Bank to make more than a low rate of profit portending a very modest dividend. Not content with having forced the Bank into the field pertaining to the Bank of Bombay, and with having persuaded the Government of India to take the large funds for the Abyssinian Expedition from the Bengal Bank in Calcutta, instead of obtaining them at considerably less cost in Bombay, the Board, or rather the Secretary of the Bengal Bank, conceived the bright idea of creating an artificial scarcity of money in Calcutta. This was to be done by sending cash to the remote branches of the Bank, to Central India, to Nagpore, to Agra, and to Rangoon, in which last place, though the smallest possible demand existed, so much as fifty lakhs were bestowed. This policy probably began to be resorted to in March, at which time also two lakhs were paid out as dead stock for the premises in this city, in which the Bengal Bank is still permitted to compete with the new Bank of Bombay. The far-reaching scheme of the Bengal manager has, however, resulted in a somewhat humiliating failure, and the artificial scarcity of cash which the Bank created has reacted only on itself. In the hope of attracting funds back again, or of making its regular customers pay for the scarcity of cash which exists only in the Bank's own coffers, the Board have raised their rate of discount week after week during the last month or more, but without the desired effect. About ten days ago the cash balances in the Bank at Calcutta were reduced so low (under 82 lakhs) that three of its large depositors could have put it into a fix by emptying its coffers. Of course the Bengal Bank could obtain cash enough from other banks in Calcutta, for in spite of Mr. Dickson's daring attempt to make an artificial local cash famine there is no reason why there should be any such thing, but this occurrence affords a curious illustration of the disturbing influences and the risks which in one way or other are sure to beset a Bank with an unduly large capital like that of the Bank of Bengal. It also affords another illustration of the injudiciousness of the Government of India reposing that undue confidence which it has done in the Bengal Bank and its manager."

The foregoing remarks are a tissue of absurdities and disgraceful misrepresentions from beginning to end. Why was it manifestly impossible for the Bank to make more than a low rate of profit, because of "a plethora of funds?" The latter would show no doubt that money was not much in demand, but the Bank of Bengal would at least be better off than any other,—it would have the pick of all good business going; it paid no interest for the "plethora of funds" forced on it merely for careful custody; and if a demand arose, the Bengal Bank had an advantage in the command of as much money as it could use, and then of course there would be a prospect of the best dividend going. "Not content with having forced the Bank into the field pertaining to the Bank of Bombay," &c. Nothing of the sort, however, has been done—the Bengal Bank is doing its own work here, as well as elsewhere, but still its own work, and it is gross misrepresentation to state the contrary.

"The Abyssinian" piece of effrontery turns up again; and we must say, that it shows a good deal of assurance to refer to the finding of the Expedition money again as the *Times of India* does, in the face of what we said a fortnight ago, without refuting or attempting to refute our statements: we re-assert—Bombay could not have provided the money with the same economy and convenience to the State as the Bank of Bengal,

Highness the Rajah of Cochin, inspired by the same sentiments, has devoted the sum of Rs. 6,500 for the same purpose with reference to his subjects. The Rajah of Vizianagram has projected the institution of two scholarships for the encouragement of the study of Sanscrit, and of three for the support of students who after matriculating in the Provincial school desire to prosecute their education here for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Sir Madava Row, mindful of his early training and allegiance, has presented the University with Rs. 2,500, the interest of which in to be expended in the purchase of prize books. An exhibition has been also established with a particular destination in favour of the natives of Madras, which I hope may be remembered in after time as "The Governor's Scholarship." I trust that these beginnings will be fruitful, that they will create emulation, and that the native Princes, the nobility, the merchants, and the Municipalities of the Presidency will see in the University of Madras an institution which has the highest claim on their liberality and support. In conclusion I shall only add that I am deeply sensible of the honor-able terms in which the Vice Chancellor has spoken of the Government and of myself. The Government will not folax in their efforts for the diffusion and improvement of education. For my own part I shall always regard the share which I have taken in the foundation of the University buildings as one of the happiest incidents in my tenure of authority.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

The bitter and furious personalities interchanged in the debates of the House of Commons this week, and more particularly in the encounter between Mr. Bright and the Prime Minister towards the close of the sitting yesterday evening, prove that the leaders of the Opposition have begun to fear they may after all be outwitted by Mr. Disraeli. Never was there a better illustration of the maxim that possession is nine points of the law, than the way in which the Conservative chief refuses to surrender office in spite of repeated defeats and the unqualified acceptance by the House of Commons of the policy of the Liberal party. As a matter of fact Mr. Disraeli is simply availing himself of the forms of the Constitution to destroy the Constitution itself. The principle of our government, that a Ministry must resign which does not possess the confidence of the House of Commons, is merely one of those unwritten laws of proscription which are maintained rather by an honourable understanding among public men than by strict enactments and severe penalties; and I ventured to point out some time ago, in one of my former letters, that it was quite possible for so daring and unscrupulous a man as Mr. Disraeli, who has at heart an intense scorn for Constitutionalism, to perplex and dismay ordinary politicians and keep himself in power against the will of a majority of representatives of the people, by resolutely ignoring the courteous practice of former Ministers and refusing to go out of office until he is actually and not metaphorically kicked out. People laughed at first at the notion of any Minister attempting to make himself supreme in this country without at least a majority of the House of Commons to back him; but in all governments, as in all commercial dealings, the successful working of any system depends so much on the good faith of the persons entrusted with the management of affairs that an ambitious man without principle may do incalculable mischief before he can be checked. The feeling here now is one of alarm at the temporary success of Mr. Disraeli's evasion of the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility. Here is a Minister who has been beaten in the House by unprecedented majorities on a vital question of policy, and who will not accept that verdict as final, but continues to assert his belief that public opinion is not fairly represented by the Opposition, though the feeling of the country is unmistakeably against him. All his incitements to the old spirit of Protestant bigotry have produced no effect; with the exception of the clerical meeting in St. James's Hall, the great meetings in the large towns have all been favourable to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but Mr. Disraeli contemptuously refers to the resolutions passed at their meetings as the "conceited conclusions of coteries;" and, as to what the press says, this "gentleman of the press," as the journalists lately loved to call him, coolly says it is absurd to regard "leading articles in newspapers" as public opinion. It remains, therefore, a profound secret with Mr. Disraeli himself where the strength of that public opinion in which he professes to put his trust really lies, and he is certainly singular in the belief, if indeed he really entertains it, that a dissolution and appeal to the country would have any other effect than that of increasing the Liberal majority. But, affecting to think otherwise, he goes down to Osborne and gravely recommends Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament at once, offering at the same time to resign if the Queen did not like to take this advice. This proposition, according to his own account, Her Majesty took a day to consider, and then herself took the responsibility of recommending a third course—that the present Ministry should remain in office till an appeal can be made to the new constituencies created by the Reform Act of last year. In making this statement to the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli committed the grave offence of introducing the sovereign's name in such a way that it seemed as if Her Majesty had not been guided solely by the counsel of her responsible advisers, but had suggested to the Premier to remain in office in spite of the vote of the House of Commons. He contrived in fact to identify the Queen's name with his own cause, and thus to provoke a collision between the Crown and the House of Commons, as Lord Derby had already essayed to do between the Lords and Commons. It is impossible that such audacious tactics can ultimately succeed, for every thing must go down in the long run before the power of the House of Commons, but meanwhile Mr. Disraeli has baffled and confounded the Opposition, and the question is constantly asked, What is to be done with the Minister who acts in this slippery fashion and sets all precedents at defiance? The Opposition might propose a direct vote of want of confidence; but still Mr. Disraeli would sit serene and imperturbable on the Treasury Bench, and declare that he would not move till he had used his "Constitutional privilege" of dissolving Parliament. There are, however, more violent ways, such as impeachment, of removing a Minister from office; and although violence of speech or action has long been disused in English public life, the tone of Mr. Bright's speech last night showed that, if circumstances seem to call for extreme measures the more ardent members at least of the Liberal party are prepared to employ all the old weapons of party warfare in order to defeat the machinations of Mr. Disraeli. The Premier, in replying to Mr. Bright, said the honourable member for Birmingham was "no gentleman," and appealed to the sympathy of "gentlemen" on both sides of the House. It is a pity no one rose on the Liberal side to rebuke him and defend Mr. Bright; but Mr. Gladstone is too unwieldy a craft to manœuvre in such shallow waters, and often misses opportunities which his quicker adversary would be most skilful in turning to account. But the strife is not over yet, and indeed will not improbably be renewed this evening. The most amazing thing of all is the passiveness of the Cabinet and the House of Lords in Mr. Disraeli's hands. The Prime Minister's colleagues have been placed by him in the most humiliating position that English statesmen could occupy, yet they utter no word of complaint. The House of Lords has been brought by "the presiding genius" of the Government to the verge of a quarrel with the popular House; yet it is not disquieted by its perilous position. But we may hope ere long to hear the voice of Lord Salisbury raised in protest in the Upper Chamber against the ignominious and dangerous course taken by the so called Conservative Ministry.

India is getting a good deal of attention this year. The debates on questions affecting your interests are more frequent, more members are present, and the after-discussion in the press is more elaborate and intelligent than it used to be. The most remarkable speech in the discussion the other night on Mr. Fawcett's proposal to have competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service in the chief presidency towns as well as in London was that of Mr. Trevelyan, who had the courage to say what so many people think, and are afraid in these days of philanthropy to express, that, intellectual abilities apart, the average Englishman is better than the average natives of India, if only because he has lived all his life in a free country where from boyhood all citizens are trained to understand and take a part in the management of public affairs. If this were not so, if Englishmen were not superior to Hindoos in all the moral qualities required for governing mankind, how could we have made good our footing in India, or what right should we have to remain in the country? We must recognise the fact of our supremacy in India, however badly it squares with the fashionable theory of cosmopolitan writers and speakers, that all men are equal. The concessions Sir Stafford Northcote proposes to make to the agitators who wish to see more natives admitted to the service of Government in India are, however, reasonable enough. It is absurd to establish Universities in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta for Anglicizing the natives, and then to debar the young men who accept with enthusiasm the gifts we offer them, all opportunity of a public career after their education is completed; and the institution of scholarships for candidates who wish to come to England to study for the Civil Service will do all that is yet required in this direction. I cannot but think, however, that it is a delusion to suppose we shall greatly increase the popularity of our rule among the people of India by leavening the covenanted Civil Service with the educated native element. What are these educated natives, after all, but (I do not mean to use the term offensively) imitation Englishmen? Their virtues and defects are not those of the mass of their fellow countrymen; and the ryots and traders of the interior would not willingly place confidence in men who chiefly prided themselves on their resemblance in habits and acquirements to numbers of the dominant race. Indeed, the people generally would probably rather trust an English Sahib than an Anglicized native. The admission of educated natives, then, while only an act of justice to them, should not be counted upon as by any means a sure way of helping our government to take root in the affections of the great body of the people of India.

J. M. M.

TO ENGLAND VIA TRIESTE AND NORTH ITALY.

(From a Correspondent.)

No. I.

The traveller on arriving at Alexandria has so many routes home before him, and so many modifications of each route that if he have not already made up his mind on the subject before arriving in Egypt he will do well to devote at least a day to studying the modes by which the journey to England may be performed.

If he wishes for economy he has his choice of at least three excellent lines of steamers to Liverpool at which port he can comfortably arrive in from twelve to fifteen days from his departure at an outlay of from £12 to £18.

Should he wish a shorter sea route and yet an economical journey he can leave by one of the trading steamers for Marseilles and by availing himself of the river steamer from Avignon to Lyons and thence on to Macon reach England in from ten to twelve days minus some £18 or £20. This route will afford him opportunities for sight seeing on the way and some of the river scenery is really beautiful. A short time ago I was told at Marseilles that in fine weather the boats run between Marseilles and Avignon, and when this is the case the only railway travelling necessary is that between Macon and Paris which is accomplished in from nine to thirteen hours according to the trains taken.

Then there is the Brindisi route which is almost as cheap as any. Here are the prices:—

From Alexandria (Egypt) to Turin first cabin steamer (living included) and first class in the train	£11 11 0
2nd class Turin to Paris	3 16 10
Refreshments between Brindisi and Paris say	1 0 0
	£16 7 10

There are about half a dozen ways of getting from Paris to London for £1 and adding to this, something for hotel expenses at Paris, and something for other little adds and ends it is evident one can reach London comfortably by this route for £20.

In the above I have put second-class between Turin and Paris as it is quite as good as our first-class at home, and has this advantage over the first that one can lie at full length on the comfortably cushioned seats. In night travelling it is decidedly a luxury to be able to lay one's self down for a sleep, and my own experience is that I have rarely been too much incommoded by fellow-travellers in second-class on the Continent.

A friend of mine who has seen my calculation about the Brindisi route, says in point of economy it can be still further improved upon, namely, by taking a second-class ticket from Alexandria to Turin (costing about £8-8) which will effect a saving of about three guineas and then paying a small portion of the sum so saved for first-class cabin on the steamer. This is decidedly Jack-Johnstone in its nature, but beyond this I can say nothing about my worthy friend's "wrinkle."

There is one great objection to the Brindisi route the imense amount of railway travelling. As I have just gone over the ground I can add my testimony to that of others who have complained of the excessive fatigue they felt for several days after coming or going the land journey "direct through."

For the information of my Indian readers I give a statement of the time taken in travelling by railway from one principal point to another so that the fatigue may be mitigated by stoppages if it is wished.

From Brindisi to Ancona 15 hours.

"	"	Bologna 20 "
"	"	Turin 30 "
From Turin to Susa (Italian side of the Alps)		1¼ hour
"		St. Michel (French side of the Alps) 13½ hours (including 12 hours diligence.)
		1st Class. 2nd Class.
"	Macon	21½ hours 23 hours.
"	Dijon	25 " 26½ "
"	Paris	31½ " 36¼ "

It seem to me the very best plan for those taking this route and who want to avoid fatigue is on arriving at Brindisi to go direct to Turin where they should arrive about eleven at night, stop the night and following day there and leave next night at eleven with a direct ticket for Macon or Dijon at either of which places they may again rest a night before proceeding to Paris.

Here—although I am still digressing from my purpose of describing the route to England "via Trieste and North Italy," I may as well give some of the notes that struck me as likely to be useful to the homeward bound travellers by the Brindisi route.

Travelling.—The only trains by which a traveller can go from Brindisi to Turin or vice versa without stopping a night on the road are the direct trains and there is but one each way daily. Hence if the direct train should be missed it will not avail anything—except sight seeing at some intermediate place—to make use of the ordinary trains.

The direct trains consist of first and second class carriages and hence on the Italian side both first and second class passengers travel at the same speed.

There is a great advantage to take a ticket direct to Turin (at Alexandria, Egypt,) as its cost is but a few shillings more than the cost of a ticket for the sea journey only. In fact when the through ticket is not taken, the journey, first class, to Turin costs about £16, whereas as already shown the through ticket costs but £11-11.

It is, however, *no advantage to take a direct ticket beyond Macon* in leaving Turin, as the cost to all points beyond Macon is simply the fare from Macon plus the cost of the through ticket to that place. Of course the through ticket from Turin to Macon is far cheaper than if separate fares here paid for the Italian and French railways, and for crossing the Alps. Through tickets do not admit of stoppages—the "chef de la gare" at any place may give permission for a stoppage, but this is a favour and probably uncertain—and hence if a night is to be spent on the way it is better not to take a through ticket to Paris.

On the Italian railways there are no carriages "for ladies only" as in France and Belgium—smoking compartments for each class being the only thing out of the common. At Foggia one can cross the country to Naples. Foggia is six hours from Brindisi, and Naples thirteen hours—of which ten by diligence—from the former place. From Naples all the other principal Italian towns are in the line of route northwards.

Sight seeing—Almost the only thing in the way of sight seeing, that is worth anything, between Brindisi, and Turin, is the view from the train itself is it runs along the beautiful Adriatic for some three or four hundred miles. There is vegetation down to the waters edge almost the entire way, and the curious little round stone huts that meet the eye give a peculiar aspect to the district. If instead of losing so much time at uninteresting places, a halt were made at one of the many spots that look so tempting for a dip—say Falconara for example. I am sure the gratitude of the English portion of *i viaggiaton* would be in no wise diminished. As for the towns on the route I will just give my own experience of them. Ancona looks wretchedly miserable. Human beings, horses, and all other living things seem to have been trying for a long time past how to live on the smallest possible amount of nutriment without producing death from starvation. I had seven hours "to do" the place and I had enough of it in half an hour. They say it is remarkable for pretty women, but if this be so, I must certainly compliment the fair "Anconese" on their attachment to their homes. It might be possible to manufacture one decent town out of Brindisi and Ancona, but as they stand I am afraid they will not do much harm to Rome or Naples by their attractiveness for tourists. In my mind Ancona is associated with her excellent bacon which I have eaten out of Italy. Although I am not clear about the beauty of its women (Ancona I mean) I would back it readily against Wiltshire itself for the quality of its "mild cured."

Passing Ancona we come to Kimini of "winking picture" fame and thence on to Bologna, famdus for sausages and *Savants*. The latter city strikes one as a city remarkable for its learned men and women (!) should—solemn and dull. Here as in Padua the projection of the upper stories of the houses cover the side walks, so that during hail, rain, or snow, or the excessive heats of summer one may traverse Bologna on foot with the greatest ease. This peculiarity of construction is far more general at Bologna than at Padua, and it struck me as one particularly well adapted for all warm countries. What is the connection in the Italian and English mind between sausages and learning? Perhaps Cambridge can solve the riddle for Bologna, while the latter is doing a like service for the dwellers on the "Cam." Our lively neighbours the French associate sausages with manufactures, and as this tends still further to complicate the matter, I must only leave it to others who have more time than I to pursue enquiries into the connection between the ideal and the real. From Bologna we are soon whirled past Modena Parma a few years back the seats of "Effulgencies" probably like that of "Pumpernickel."

Alexandria is a clean town and will repay a visit if only to contrast it with its filthily dirty namesake in Egypt.

From Alexandria (Italy) one soon gets to Turin, and as this is on my route "via Trieste and North Italy," I must leave the reader there for the present, trusting the digression I have indulged in, in this letter, may at some future time prove useful to other wanderers like myself.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 29TH MAY, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton at Liverpool 37,000 bales.

Do.	Surats	do.	7,000 "
Do.	Import of Cotton	do.	65,000 "
Do.	do. Surats	do.	14,000 "
Do.	Stock Cotton	do.	620,000 "
Do.	do. Surats	do.	50,000 "

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

LONDON, 29TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market is very steady.

7lbs. Shirtings, Bombay qualities, 9s. 1½d.
8¼ do. do. do. do. 10s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist do, do. 1s. 2½d.

The sum of £235,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The ships Arrivage (?) *Andense* and *Jeffery* have arrived from Bombay.

LETEST FROM CHINA.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 1ST JUNE.

Arrived steamer *Malacca* from Shanghai 9th, Hongkong 15th, and Singapore 23rd May.

No news of importance from Japan. The rebels have approached Tientisn and burnt several villages. They number eighty thousand fighting men. Taku is deserted and the Vice-consul has returned to Tientisn. One British and two French gunboats are moored off the latter place. The rebels recently gained a victory over the Imperialists, in which they took one thousand prisoners and six junks. A force of twenty thousand men of Schungchurg's army arrived at Tientisn. Rebels announced intention of marching on Peking.

COMMRCIAL.

HONGKONG, 14TH MY.

OPIUM—

Malwa	dlrs.	665 per chest.
Patna (new)	"	640 "
Benares (new)	"	625 "

EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—

Bank	4s. 4¼d.
Private	4s. 4¾d.
On India	Rs. 219.

Rice—Unchanged.

Cotton—Fne dollar higher.

Steamers arrived.—From Bombay: on 6th instant "Ellora." From Calcutta: on 6th instant "Reiver," on 12th instant "Aratoon Apcar".

SHANGHAI, 8TH MAY.

OPIUM—

Malwa	tacls 500 per chest.
Patna (new)	" 467 "

EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—

Bank	6s.
Private	6s. 0¼d.
On India	Rs 302

BOMBAY.

We understand that Government contemplate increasing the salaries of the Mamlutdars of Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, and Kaira.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Kurrachee," Captain Lang, which was bound for the Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee:—Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. Macarthur, and Mr. A. C. Cordeiro.

From the weather report of the Kulladghee Collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th May, we learn that there was no rain during the fortnight under report. The state of public health was good.

On Sunday evening the weather in Bombay was cloudy and the atmosphere heavily charged with electricity. Later in the evening the clouds disappeared, but yesterday morning was again dull and a smart shower fell about seven o'clock, which lasted for a quarter of an hour.

On receiving a report of the circumstances of he death of Mr. I. G. Jones, chief officer of the "Sir Herbert Maddock," who fell overboard at Kotree and was drowned, and whom the quartermaster attempted vainly to save, the Commissioner in Sind wrote the following note:—

"The Commissioner in Sind begs to express his admiration of the gallant attempt made by the quartermaster of the steamer to rescue Mr. Jones. This seems a case deserving a reward."

The left wing of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, from Ahmednuggur, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by special train from Poona *en route* to England. The wing, numbering about 200 men, left the train at the troop siding, Carnac Bunder, from which they embarked on board the "Corona." The men were inspected at half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon by General Stock, and the "Corona" was expected to sail with the tide this morning.

Yesterday an inquest was held at Chinch Bunder, touching the death of one Moorarjee Rama. It appears that on Sunday night last, a man named Ramdas Krishna, while passing along the road, observed the deceased lying near the verandah of a house. About five days previous to his death deceased seemed to have stated to Ramdas that he would poison himself as he was involved in debt. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till Friday next.

From the results of the Meteorological Observations made last week at the Government Observatory, Colaba, we find that the maximum temperature at 9·30 A.M. on the 25th May and five succeeding days was respectively as follows:—89·6, 90·4, 90·2, 90·4, 89·9, 90·0. The extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded being taken as 8) was as follows, showing a gradual increase:—1·4, 2·4, 3·3, 5·4, 3·9, and 6·7. The wet bulb thermometer, the dew point, and the humidity of the air all showed a similar steady increase. The general direction of the wind varied, almost without exception, between N. and W.

Yesterday Sir Joseph Arnould, sitting in chambers, heard an application by the trustees of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, trading in Bombay under the style of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, at Kurrachee under the style of Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Co., and in London under that of Messrs S. P. Framjee and Co. There was no opposition, and in accordance with the application, an order was granted to the effect that the trustees of the Bombay estate recover in the distribution of the English estate of the firm of S. P. Framjee and Co., and that the creditors of the said S. P. Framjee & Co. do not claim on the Bombay estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy.

The following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain J. D. Steward, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Geo. Bannerman, Mrs. Clarks and two infants, Mr. Henry Brewer, and Mr. T. Murray and boy.—For second Class—Mr. D. D. Caroll, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Joseph Walton, Mr Richard Roberts, Mr. Joseph Birkenshaw, Mr. John Pemberton, Mr. Gregory, Miss Birch, Mr. F. Townsend, Mr. R. Arthur, Mr Henry Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Swain.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Bigg, Mr. Bythell, Mr. A. M. Gubbay, and Mr. J. K. Mylott.

For Suez.—Mr. H. Schumacher, Mr. Geo. L. Faber, Mr. D. Tucks, Mr. Henderson, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Anderson, and Mr. A. Wade.—For second Class—Mr. John Arton.

For Aden.—Second Class—Mr. Gordon.

Passages by P. and O. Co.'s steamer have been engaged as follows:—

9th June.

For Southampton.—Mr. John Rothwell and Mr. Marval.

Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Samuel Dunn, of the ship "Californian," was brought up on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Orson Farmer, fireman of the same ship. This was the case of stabbing which was reported in the "Gazette" some time since as having occurred whilst the vessel was lying in the harbour here. One Saturday night the complainant came from the forecastle and saw the prisoner hitting and chasing another of the crew. He then remonstrated with the defendant, upon which the latter ran into the forecastle, where he procured a knife, and then returning sprang upon complainant and severely stabbed him near the heart. His Worship after hearing several witnesses sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour for four months.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Parell Workshops, concerning the death of John Herbert, engine driver in the employ of the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. Deceased was about thirty-six years of age, and came out from England about two years ago. On Sunday morning at about 11 o'clock, Richard Grant, also an engine driver, left Parell in a shigram, in company with the deceased and a Mr. Konnett. They drove from there into the Fort. Two of them went into the English Hotel, and he (the deceased) left them saying that he was going to see Dr. Fogerty. He was absent about an hour and returned to the Hotel at about 2-15 P.M. Deceased brought back a bottle of medicine with him, stating that he had had a dose of medicine at Dr. Fogerty's. In about half an hour after his return he began to complain of a great pain in the stomach and commenced to walk up and down in great agony. They left the Fort about 4 o'clock, and intended to return at Parell. At Byculla the deceased complained of the pain in the stomach being very severe, and they therefore stopped at a shop and bought a bottle of essence of peppermint, some of which deceased partook. They reached Parell at 5-30 P.M., and the deceased went into his room and laid down. In about half an hour he was seized with a kind of fit, his body was violently convulsed, and when he got a little better he complained of being very cold. He continued to get worse until 9-30 P.M., when he died. The further enquiry into the case will be resumed on Friday next, at the Coroner's Office, Dhobie Talao.

STEAMER REPORT.

Gwadur, 1st, 11·5 A.M., Mail steamer "Penang" left for Kurrachee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Friday, 29th May.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind W. strong; thermometer 96.

Mangalore.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. by west; thermometer 87·75; barometer 29 73.

Paumben.—Weather fair; wind S. S. W.; thermometer 9; barometer 29·03.

Saturday, 30th May.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy and overcast; wind westerly; thermometer 84½; barometer 29-90.

Kolapore.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.; thermometer 22.

Mangalore.—Weather fine; wind N. W. by N.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·74.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind W. strong; thermometer 96.

Sunday, 31st May.

Kolapore.—Weather fair and calm; thermometer 89.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy and overcast; wind variable; thermometer 85; barometer 29·95.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind W. strong; thermometer 91.

Monday, 1st June.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy and overcast; wind variable; thermometer 84½; barometer 29·87; fall of rain 15 cents.

Kolapore.—Weather fair and calm; thermometer 90.

BANK OF GUZERAT.

On Saturday afternoon an extraordinary a ge ne meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Guzera was held at the offices of the Bank, 30 Meadow Street to receive the accounts of the liquidators and to adopt measures for the immediate settlement of the affairs of the Bank. The meeting was well attended, and Mr. H. G. Dunlop was voted to the chair.

The Chairman commenced the proceedings by reading the advertisement calling the meeting and the following report of the liquidators:—

"This Bank was placed in liquidation on the 16th May, 1867, and the undersigned and Mr. G. P. Robinson were appointed liquidators. Within a few days after his appointment Mr. Robinson was compelled to leave India on account of ill health, and resigned his office. It was not considered necessary to appoint any one to act in his place.

"On examining the books of the Bank a mistake was discovered in the "Capital Account" in the report of the directors, dated 21st March, 1867, and the shares instead of being 11,774 were really 11,904 in number. Amongst these shares there are 282 shares represented by letters of allotment of the Bank of Surat, 145 of which have been acquired by the liquidators since the liquidation, by purchase, leaving 137 shares in the hands of the public.

"At the time of the liquidation a number of persons in Surat were indebted to the bank, and the liquidators regret to say that these assets have not realized the estimate made by the directors. In cases where the debtors were shareholders their shares were taken over in part payment, and 252 shares have been consequently cancelled.

"Regarding the payment of the deposit receipt for ten lacs of rupees, made over to the Bank by Premchund Roychund, the liquidators, after much discussion and negociation, have obtained an offer from the Central Bank of Western India on the following terms, viz.:—

"1st.—On condition of the liquidators of the Bank of Guzerat, Limited, making over to the Central Bank of Western India the deposit receipt of the latter Bank for ten lacs of rupees, issued to Premchund Roychund on the 13th January, 1865, together with all the assets and liabilities of the Bank of Guzerat, Limited, the Central Bank shall pay to the shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat the sum of Rs. 85 per share on each share in that Bank, and shall further pay all the liabilities of that Bank, as well as the expenses of the liquidation.

"2nd.—This arrangement shall depend on the number of shares in the Bank of Guzerat being 11,652 in number, of which it is understood 282 consist of allotment letters of the Bank of Surat: that the only liabilities of the Bank of Guzerat are to the Central Bank of Western India, and that the acceptance of this arrangement be given on or before Thursday, the 4th June proximo.

"Should these terms be accepted, the Central Bank will immediately make over a sum equal to Rs. 60 per share on the shares of the Bank of Guzerat, and the balance within a short period.

"The liability to the Central Bank referred to in the arrangement is in respect to loans for the payment of calls on shares in the Port Canning Land, Reclamation, and Dock Company, and for purchase of Bank of Surat shares. After deducting the liability, the value of the assets that it is proposed should be made over to the Central Bank would be Rs. 58,991-14-7. This amount includes the value of the shares in the Bank of Surat purchased by the liquidators.

"The liquidators strongly recommend the shareholders to accept the terms of the Central Bank of Western India, and are satisfied that, otherwise, questions must arise which will lead to litigation of a most serious nature, to say nothing of delays.

"The liquidators have settled very satisfactorily the claim of the late manager of the Bank at Surat for the unexpired period of his engagement, and have obtained a release from him.

"H. G. DUNLOP,
"LALLSHUNKER BHOOBABHOY, } Liquidators."

BALANCE SHEET ON THE 16TH MAY, 1867.

Dr.			
To Capital paid up—		*Rs.*	a. p.
11,774 Shares at Rs. 100		11,77,400	0 0
" Debts due by the Bank—			
Current Account		825	0 6
		Rs. 11,78,225	0 6
Cr.			
By Cash in hand and at Bankers		2,736	13 8
" Debts due to the Bank in Cash Credit Accounts and Overdue Bills, &c.		92,989	0 2
" Central Bank of Western India Deposit		10,00,000	0 0
" Property, Dead Stock, and 100 Shares in Port Canning Land, Reclamation, and Dock Company		17,997	3 10
" Balance of Profit and Loss Account as per last Statement	Rs. 59,939 15 10		
Charges and Sundries now carried to Profit and Loss	Rs. 4,581 15 0		
		64,521	14 10
		Rs. 11,78,225	0 6

BALANCE SHEET ON ON THE 16TH MAY, 1868.

Dr.			
To Capital paid up—		*Rs.*	a. p.
11,774 Shares as per last Statement.			
130 " Error in last Account.			
11,904			
252 Shares cancelled.			
11,652 at Rs. 100		Rs. 11,65,200	0 0
" Loans Payable—			
Central Bank of Western India.	"	17,772	13 11
		Rs. 11,82,972	13 11
Cr.			
By Cash in hand and at Bankers		2,726	12 5
" Debts due to the Bank in Cash Credit accounts, Overdue Bills, &c.—			
Considered good	Rs. 45,299 12 6		
Considered bad	" 11,954 3 5		
		57,253	15 11
" Central Bank of Western India Deposit due 1870		10,00,000	0 0
" Property account 58 Shares in the Port Canning Land, Reclamation, and Dock Company, and 145 Shares in the Bank of Surat			
Considered good	Rs. 31,465 0 0	41,649	9 1
" Charges account		20,458	2 2
" Profit and Loss account		60,884	6 4
		Rs. 11,82,972	13 11

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOOBABHOY, } Liquidators.

The report having been explained to the shareholders in Guzerati.

The Chairman proposed that the report and accounts of the liquidators should be adopted. He said he would reserve the remarks which he had to make regarding the settlement with the Central Bank until a resolution sanctioning the arrangement has been brought forward. The mistake made in the Capital Account, and referred to in the report, was owing to the greater part of the Bank's books being at Surat and only a few at Bombay, which put some difficulty in the way of making up the accounts. It was not, however, of much consequence. The debt to the Central Bank had been occasioned by their requiring to borrow money to pay the calls Port Canning shares, which were in the hands of the Eastern Financial Association, to which the Bank owed money, and would not part with them till the Bank of Guzerat had paid what they owed. With the exception of this debt to the Central Bank and the ordinary expenses the Bank was under no liabilities. The purchase of Bank of Surat shares was made to overcome the legal difficulties which arose with regard to the absorption of the Bank of Surat by the Bank of Guzerat. Very few Bank of Surat shares were now outstanding, and in fairness the liquidators proposed to deal with the holders of these shares exactly in the same manner as they had done with the holders of Bank of Guzerat shares.

Mr. Itchachund Jugjeevundass seconded the motion which was put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Motiram Bhugvobhoy—Will you name the banks from whom you have taken the 250 shares for debt?

The Chairman—I shall be very happy to tell you in the office; but I think it is not business which should be brought before a public meeting. I shall be happy to give you every information, and if the meeting thinks publicity ought to be given to the names I shall do so, for I have no objections.

Mr. Motiram—The shareholders have a right to know.

The Chairman—You have a perfect right; and I will show you the list in my room.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee then proposed—"That the liquidators are authorized to hand over all the assets of this Bank to the Central Bank of Western India, provided that Bank discharges all the liabilities of this Bank, as well as the expenses of the liquidation and pays a sum equal to eighty-five rupees per share on each share in this Bank, for distribution among the shareholders, without any deduction."

Mr. Moorarbhoy Vizbhookundass seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman—The shareholders were told in the last report about all the circumstances under which the deposit receipt for 10 lakhs came into the hands of the Bank of Guzerat; and I may now tell you that since the Bank has been in liquidation we have been trying to arrange with the Central Bank to get payment of this deposit receipt. If the Central Bank had been in liquidation instead of in dissolution under its deed there could be no doubt about our realising our money and getting our assets at once; but as it is, we cannot get the principal amount till 1870. On applying for the interest a set-off was claimed with regard to a debt of Mr. Premchund Roychund to the Central Bank, and there appeared to be a great many legal difficulties. After consultation with a good many shareholders of the Guzerat Bank we found that shareholders representing 1,174 shares in Surat besides shareholders in Bombay were willing to compromise at Rs. 85, leaving the assets of the Bank untouched. Unfortunately the Central Bank would not agree. But after a very great deal of discussion and argument and a little assistance from kind friends we managed to come to terms, and the terms are in the resolution proposed by Mr. Dinshaw; and if this resolution be passed we hope to close the Bank of Guzerat altogether within three months at the longest, and perhaps in half of that time. The liquidators have already authority to compromise all debts of the Bank, but this being a very large trans, action the liquidators thought it better to consult the shareholders before closing the bargain. This morning I received a letter from Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy and others at Surat holding in the aggregate 1,200 shares, about the same number as signed the memorial to the liquidators. The letter is as follows:—

To H. G. DUNLOP, Esq., and LALSHUNKER BHOOBARHOY, Esq.

With reference to an advertisement published in the *Guzerat Mitra*, convening a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat, we, the undersigned shareholders in the Bank of Guzerat, beg to inform you that we, the inhabitants of Surat, will not be able to attend the meeting.

You will be good enough to inform us of any resolution that may be passed in the meeting, and if we approve the same, we will sign it and will agree with your opinion but if we see any objection to it, we will send our own opinion to you. If the meeting resolve to compromise with the Central Bank, we are told that that Bank is being wound up, and consequently we have become entitled to claim the Guzerat Bank's money. If the meeting has any doubt on the point you will be good enough to let us know on the subject.

You will be good enough to favour us with a copy of the deposit receipt for ten lakhs given by Mr. Premchund Roychund in payment of his debt.

Our chief object in sending this letter to you registered by post is, that if you do anything without consulting us, the same will not be binding on us.

If you be of opinion that we cannot get any money at present unless by compromising with the Central Bank, we will, after the receipt of your letter, send you our opinion as may be deemed proper.

You will be good enough therefore to put this letter of ours in the meeting and shall feel obliged if you will favour Mr. Motabhai Pestunjee and Doowarkadas Lulloobhoy with a reply thereto, together with the meeting's resolution. Dated 29th May 1868.

(Laughter.) This letter is of no earthly use as far as this meeting is concerned. These gentlemen could have had proxy forms if they had wished to express an opinion. I won't enter into any personalities; but at the same time I may say that the number of persons who signed this letter and the number of shares held by them is about the same as those wishing to join in the compromise, so that actually the one may be set off against the other, and the meeting can go on. We simply take the opinion of the Bombay shareholders as settling the matter. By carrying out the compromise with the Central Bank the shareholders in reality only sacrifice the interest due in the deposit note, as 1,160 shares at Rs. 85 per share comes to very nearly 10 lakhs of rupees. And apart from the money set-off which the Central Bank might claim, and which in consideration might be made, we should consider that we ought to make some allowance to the Central Bank for giving us in Surat new interest instead of keeping us waiting for twenty months. And considering all that has taken place in Bombay within the last three or four years and the wonderful risks this Bank has gone through, I must say I think it is great matter for congratulation to the shareholders that they can get back as much as Rs. 85 out of the Rs. 100 they invested in each share of the Bank. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhunjeebhoy then proposed:—"That in carrying out the settlement with the Central Bank of Western India, the liquidators are requested to arrange for the payment to them of the usual commission in recognition of their services to this Bank, such commission to be considered as part of the expenses of the liquidation, and to be deducted from the assets to be handed to the Central Bank."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said this was all the business. He had had a great deal of hard work with the Bank of Guzerat, and he was very glad that everything had terminated so happily, and that the services of the liquidators had been appreciated.

One or two gentlemen then expressed the great satisfaction felt by the shareholders at the happy result of the liquidation, and also with the conduct of the liquidators.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

FORT POLICE COURT.—1ST JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULTING A WOMA

ference that looking to all the circumstances o the case, the concession is one which both the shareholders of the old bank and the community of Bombay have a right to expect from Government.

If his Excellency, as I earnestly trust he will, decides in favour of taking shares, I anticipate no difficulty in carrying forward the undertaking to complete success; and besides being the means of diminishing, to some extent the losses of the old shareholders, I anticipate the best results, both to Government and the community at large, from the re-establishment, on a firm and independent basis, of the leading financial institution of Bombay.

Apologising for having written at such length I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. BROWN,
(Partner in the firm of Messrs. NICOL & Co.)

To the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K. S. I., Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, 9th December, 1867.

SIR,—In compliance with your Excellency's request, I have the honour to state shortly my views with reference to the re-construction of the Bank of Bombay.

First—In the present state of public feeling on the subject I do not think the committee would be justified in proceeding to register and allot the shares in the new Bank of Bombay, unless Government consent themselves to take an interest therein as shareholders. That step would involve the liquidation of the old bank, and if, unhappily the shares should not be taken up, the consequences would be most disastrous to every one concerned in the matter, and especially to the directors of the new bank.

Second—So strongly has this been impressed upon me during the last 10 days, and from communications with some of the leading natives, who expressed to me their inability to reassure those who had applied for shares, so grave has appeared the difficulty and risk, that I had felt I should not be justified in advising the committee to proceed with the scheme if the reply of Government were adverse to the public wish.

Third—The committee, in issuing the prospectus of the 19th July last, did not intend that the formation of the new bank should be entirely dependent upon the support of Government as shareholders; but as to the public feeling on the subject now, it may, I think, be assumed that some applicants for shares did not reason closely on the subject. Some have been advised by persons who are lukewarm, if not actual supporters of amalgation (and such, I regret to say, there are even in Bombay), that they are entitled even under the prospectus to stipulate that Government should be shareholders; and others are too timid to associate themselves in the new project without the support of Government in that character to which they have been accustomed.

Fourth.—It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for me to mention, that under any circumstances an applicant for shares in a new company may at any time withdraw his application, and that in this case the persons forming three classes, to which I have referred, are holding on until the last moment, lest the Government decision being in the end favourable, they should, by withdrawing too soon, lose the benefit of their names standing at a date within the prescribed period on the list of applications for shares.—I have, &c

(Signed) G. F. RIMINGTON,
(Solicitor, High Court).

To the Right Honourable Sir SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, K. S. I.

Bombay, December, 1867.

SIR,—As requested by your Excellency at the the interview of the reconstruction committee of the New Bank of Bombay with your Excellency on the 7th instant at Malabar Hill, I do myself the honour to submit, for your Excellency's information, the following opinions which I entertain on the necessity of Government continuing a shareholder in the New Bank of Bombay.

2. I am firmly convinced, from my experience of the past and present temper of Bombay, that unless the Government continues, as of old, a shareholder in the new bank, a serious injury will be inflicted on the present endeavours now being made to reconstruct the new bank, and it will materially affect the establishment of the undertaking on a permanent footing; and, I believe, many persons are waiting up to the last moment to see the result, and then, if the answer from Government be unfavourable, they will demand back their deposits.

3. The natives attach the greatest importance to Government being a shareholder in the new bank. When the notice first appeared inviting applications for shares in the new bank which was about to be reconstructed, the public was under the impression that Government would take shares, and, therefore, numerous applications for shares were made: but the moment it became known that Government was disinclined to be a shareholder, many of the applicants withdrew their names from the share list, and requested the provisional committee to return their deposits.

4. If the Government would connect itself with the new bank it would be the means of re-establishing confidence; for before the announcement appeared that a telegram had been received by Sir Charles Forbes & Co., with the news that Government had resolved on taking shares in the bank, there was no inquiry for the new bank shares, but the moment the purport of the telegram alluded to became generally known, an inquiry for those shares arose, and sales were effected from 6 to 11 per cent. premium. The present price is now 10 per cent.

5. If it would be possible to reconstruct the bank without the aid of Government, it would not possess, in the eyes of the natives, that prestige it would otherwise have. The natives, seeing Government disinclined to connect itself with the undertaking, will, it is now apparent, lose all confidence, and the consequence will be, that but a few of the applicants, who applied for shares on the understanding that Government would still continue a shareholder, will take up shares in the new bank.

6. And for this want of confidence, there will appear some grounds, when it is seen that Government refuses to connect itself with the new bank, and still remains, unaccountably to them, a shareholder in the banks of Bengal and Madras.

7. In conclusion, I beg to express it, as my firm conviction, that were Government to become shareholders in the new bank, confidence would be restored, all the shares in the new bank would be taken up with avidity, money now lying idle and out of circulation would flow into the coffers of the bank, and the shares would rise to a legitimate premium, which latter would tend very materially to improve the value of the old shares, and improve thereby the position of the old shareholders who have suffered so much.—I have &c..

(Signed) DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Merchant.

PRIVATE LETTER from the Accountant General, Bombay, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th December, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—His Excellency the Governor yesterday expressed a wish that I should send him in writing the opinion which I hold as to the formation of the new bank of Bombay if Government do not become shareholders. The subject is one to which if have given much consideration, and from all that I have gathered from persons directly and indirectly interested in the new bank, I have no hesitation in saying that I am fully persuaded the new bank has no chance of being established unless Government becomes shareholders. I may add that I know many, and some of them applicants for a large number of shares, who will withdraw their names unless Government become shareholders.—I remain, &c.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

(Spectator, May 2.)

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has recently done one very right and one very wise thing. He has sanctioned a Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the old Bank of Bombay,—a quasi-judicial commission, with power to compel attendance and to take evidence on oath,—and he has appointed Sir Charles Jackson to be it's President. That is as much as to say that the Indian Secretary, who at first refused to institute an inquiry, now intends it to be both honest and searching, and the report to be unflinchingly outspoken. Sir Charles Jackson is the man who presided over the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, he has been a Master in Chancery, he is a retired Judge, and he is one of the very few men in the world who unite attorney-like keenness of insight to perfect fearlessness and integrity. If there has been guilt as well as folly in the management of the old Bombay Bank, the Commission will expose it; and it is impossible, on a careful perusal of the official papers just laid before Parliament, not to perceive that the Government of India is bound, for its own sake, not to state at exposure. Upwards of two millions of money has been lost by men who invested it in the bank on the assurance that if not in strictly-State institution, it was at least strictly controlled by Government. Their moral right to, if not to compensation, is clear, and that of the outside public, which has lost by failure the great sum invested in the bank by the Government itself, and which in consequence is giving credit to all manner of bubbles, is not injurious not only to the character of officials, but to the moral authority of the State itself. Our own belief, long since held, is that the community of Bombay, with the Governor at its head, was during 1864-5 simply insane; but that defence must be set up during, and not before, the formal trial at bar.

The Bank of Bombay, like those of Bengal and Madras, was organized originally upon a most unsound and injudicious principle. It was neither a private nor a public bank, the Government being simply the largest single shareholder in the concern. It held one-third of the shares, and on that account was entitled to appoint three Official Directors, and to exercise a general supervision over all transactions. This supervision was not an absolute control, but it was quite sufficiently effective when judiciously exercised to prevent the possibility of any great fraud, or any exceptionally severe catastrophe. The Official Directors were always civilians of great position and experience, unconnected with trade, and by a law which Sir Bartle Frere asked the Supreme Government to repeal, were unable to hold shares in the Bank itself. Up to 1863 the official supervision seems to have been exercised judiciously, at least English shareholders would think a management which in twenty years had never lost 2,500*l.* singularly judicious. In that year, however, a new clause was introduced into the Bank's charter,—introduced, says the Secretary of State, almost secretly,—authorizing advances, previously prohibited, upon the shares of private corporations. This change was the ruin of the Bank. During the mania of 1864-65 the officials, who were, in fact, trustees for the public, lost their heads as completely as the Parsees; and on the 12th April, 1865, the Directors, official and non-official, passed a resolution actually giving a preference to speculative shares over stock in which Government had an interest. The Secretary was ordered to advance only 650*l.* on a Bank of Bengal share with 800*l.* paid up, and worth 1,600*l.* in open market, but allowed to advance 2,500*l.* on a share in a Shore Reclamation scheme with 500*l.* paid up, and selling at 3,000*l.* The speculative stock was, as it were, officially declared to be fifty per cent. safer than shares in a Government bank. Acting upon this resolution, which must have been made known to the Government of Bombay, and ought to have elicited at once a most vigorous remonstrance, or if that were ineffectual, a public threat to withdraw all Government balances, the Directors or their Secretary began to make advances, which, as the mania rose and fell, became every week more and more wild, until the official epithet "reckless,"—an epithet used by Sir Bartle Frere himself,—became far too gentle, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly summed up their conduct in a formal appeal to Government in the following terms:—

"That the shareholders have good reason to state that the management of the Bank has been conducted in a reckless manner quite opposed to the first principles of sound banking. For instance, loans to the amount of many lakhs of rupees were advanced to individuals and to speculators on mere personal security. That subsequently, when a monetary crisis arrived, the Directors took up, as security, worthless shares in speculative schemes, which they, make difficulties worse, transferred into their own names, thereby rendering the Bank liable to large futures calls. In another instance the Directors advanced a sum of 25,00,000 rupees as late as the end of April, 1866, to a share speculator, then on the verge of insolvency, accepting securities which three other local banks refused to accept, and which have since proved to be quite insufficient. That it appears from a recently published document, that the Bank has 145 insolvent debtors on its books, whose aggregate debts amount to 2,160,000*l.*, or more than the whole capital of the Bank."

From an official statement of "overdue accounts" it appears that the Directors lent to the Financial Corporation, the Reclamation Company, other joint-stock associations, and mercantile firms 1,310,000*l.*, for the most part without taking security of any kind. When the panic set in they demanded what are called, in the schedule, "collateral securities," consisting of shares in companies of a more or less "enterprising" character,—shares which, for example, to quote a single instance, sunk from 111,800*l.* to 14,200*l.*,—and which, in many cases, involved the Bank in liabilities for huge calls. In scarcely a single case did they obtain real security, and the single bit of Government paper throughout the whole list is a petty sum of 280*l.* in Indian Consols, deposited by a firm which had borrowed 36,000*l.* without security, and 35,000*l.* more on the shares of the Bank itself, estimated in the schedule to be worth about a third of the sum for which they were accepted. The Commercial Directors were almost all deeply bitten with the share mania; and the suffering shareholders allege, in a memorial to Sir Stafford Northcote, printed in the blue-book, that the greater part of the Bank's capital was lost in loans to its Directors, or their partners in other associations; and though this is not made out, enough is proved to excuse the angry severity of the following sentence, a sentence which, supposing it to be utterly groundless, of itself justifies Sir Stafford Northcote's Commission of Inquiry:—

"It would appear from Sir William Mansfield's minute above referred to, that the Government Directors of all the Government Banks of India were under a further special obligation not to be mixed up in speculation or engaged in trade; the object of their being placed upon the board of Directors being to act as a check upon the Commercial Directors, who might not be altogether free form influence of that kind. However, as to this point, it is not the intention of your memorialists further to rely on it than to this extent, that it may be taken that if the Government Directors openly violated this duty, the disregard which they have shown to their other duties is so much the less likely to have arised from inadvertence, and is therefore all the less without excuse of any kind. And more especially must it so be taken, if in addition to their becoming mixed up in the speculations which led to the Bank's ruin, they accepted money favours from the directors and promoters of those speculations, in loans to whom, or on the shares of whose companies, the great bulk of the Bank's money has been lost. That they did so is a matter of common report in Indian circles, and has already probably reached the ears of your Council, if not of yourself. By the very shares through loans on which they were parties to the Bank being ruined, they are stated to have made or some of them such fortunes as they never could have acquired from their official position or their salaries. Between a direct bribe and the allotment of shares at par, which have been run up to such a premium as to enable the allottee to put on the instant an enormous sum as difference into his pocket, your memorialists are unable to perceive the smallest distinction; and in this way immense douceurs are stated to have been given to the Government Directors by the promoters and directors of the notorious Bombay Reclamation or Back Bay Company, of whose worthless paper the Bank is said to hold a million."

Suspicions of that kind should never be allowed to rest for an hour upon State *employes*, and we have no doubt the gentlemen thus assailed, —we do not know their names,—will eagerly welcome the opportunity of proving that they were simply silly. At all events, their 'recklessness" has ruined thousands, and they cannot complain if the India House., differing from Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, considers that a thorough exposure of the mode in which the Bank was ruined would have a value beyond that of merely 'sensational anecdotes." It would at least show the world the value of official control of banking affairs during a share mania.

With respect to the Directors, the public must, of course, await the report of the Commission before coming to any conclusion; but there is one individual upon whose political conduct it is possible even now for the House of Commons to pass a definite opinion, and that is Sir Bartle Frere. Throughout this period of delusion and disaster this gentleman was Governor of Bombay, could appoint and remove the Official Directors, could, in any one week, have demanded that all the transactions of the Bank, even the most secret, should be laid before him, could, by a mere threat of publishing three lines in the *Gazette*, have reduced the Directors to implicit submission. We must presume that he did his duty, and kept himself carefully informed, more especially as he telegraphed to the Viceroy in cypher begging permission to lend the Bank 1,500,000*l.* of Government money, to avert a ruin,—and the alternatives therefore are reduced to two. Either Sir Bartle Frere thought these transactions legitimately within the province of a Bank over which the Government exercised supervision, or he did not. If he did, he was obviously incompetent to understand the simplest rules of finance, the most ordinary conditions of pecuniary safety; if he did not, he being still in State employ, should be called on to explain why his authority was not at once exerted to check proceedings which he himself styles so "reckless and ill-judged." So far as appears from these papers, he seems to have done nothing to restrain the Bank till the mischief was past remedy; and so late as the 29th of May, 1866, when all was practically over, we find him recording this extremely lenient opinion:—"The first question that suggests itself as regards that period is, whether any of the ex-Directors of 1864 and 1865 can be individually held responsible to Government for the bad management of the Bank during that period; and here, I confess, I cannot see my way to any practical action. Whatever opinions we may form either of the general management of the Bank or of the conduct of individuals, I find nothing tangible in the shape of impropriety or illegality which we could charge against the collective body; and if we had, I do not see how we could fix the responsibility for it either on the Government Directors as a body, or on any one of them. It may doubtless be said, as of most similar bodies under similar circumstances, that some of them were careless or inefficient, some actively mischievous, and the action of the whole reckless and the ill-judged; but if this is admitted, we are still as far off as ever from being able to fix any personal responsibility." The truth is, we believe, that Sir Bartle Frere, as ignorant of finance as most Indian civilians, was as much carried away by the mad rush of speculation and prosperity as the most sanguine merchant in the island, really believed that it was possible under certain conditions to get more hay out of a field than there was grass in it. Even Mr. Darby Griffith would not have made such blunders, and the first lesson of this blue-book is, that the weakest Peer, the most obscure Member of Parliament, the most obstinate of English bureaucrats, is a safer Governor for an Indian Presidency than the most illustrious of the Services trained only in Indian experience.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places. and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE.
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each—Paid up Capital £357,350.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow and Umballa.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	...at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	...at 1s. 11⅜ d. ,,
3 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
2 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
1 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
On demand	...	...at 1s. 11 11/16d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
Circular Notes		...1s. 11d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 26th May 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1 1/11 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11⅛ ,,
3	do.	1/11 1/4 ,,
2	do.	1/11 1/8 ,,
1	do.	1/11 ,,
On demand		1/11 7/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 7/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 29th May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	...	1s. 11 7/16d. per Rupee
,,	4	do.	... 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
,,	3	do.	... 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
,,	2	do.	... 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
,,	1	do.	... 1s. 11⅛d. ,,
On demand			... 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
On Scotland		do.	...
On Ireland		do.	...

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over land at 1 day's sight. ... 1s. 11d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	5 ,,
3 do.	...	...	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in India, a Commission will be charged of ⅛ per cent.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at			1s. 11 1/16d. per Rupee.
4	do.	... ...	...at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
3	do.	... ...	...at 1s. 11d. ,,
2	do.	... ...	...at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
1	do.	... ...	...at 1s. 10¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)		... ...	...at 1s. 10¾d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home on the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 30th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,300.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 28, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq.; late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. G. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street,
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 2 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

,,	6	,,	5 ,,
,,	12	,,	6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21s

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

In the Press.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SEPOY, And Interior Economy of a Regiment Bombay Native Infantry,
BY
AN OFFICER OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Applications to be made to the
SUPERINTENDENT MISSION PRESS, SURAT
Price—Rs. 3.

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